

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN STREETS.
MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1293 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 6, 1897.

DON'T CONFUSE THE ISSUE.

The monthly meeting of the Common Council will be held to-morrow evening and we suppose the long-distance telephone ordinance will then be reported from the Committee on Streets and may be acted on.

Members ought to be anxious to let their constituents know how they stand upon this question, and should resist all efforts for delay and proceed to reject the committee's report, forthwith.

The members of the committee who voted against granting any charter that did not impose maximum rates are: Messrs. Otway S. Allen, Reuben Burton, E. M. Foster, J. J. King, and J. H. Lawder-5.

The members of the committee who voted in favor of granting a franchise without any limitation as to a maximum rate are: Messrs. James B. Hahn, Sol. F. Bloomberg, H. L. Carter, F. C. Ebel, John M. King, G. K. Pollock, and W. T. Woody-7.

It seems to us that some of the seven must have misapprehended the proposition or else could not have given it due consideration. Perhaps they did not attach sufficient importance to the fact that it has become the established policy of Richmond to grant no franchise for local telephone service unless it be safeguarded by a provision as to maximum rates.

We say "perhaps," because otherwise it is inconceivable to us how any committee could have voted to give to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company privileges not possessed by the home company. And this, too, at a time when it must be patent to every body that the maintenance of our policy is more necessary than ever before! Why? Because we have now gotten reasonable rates for telephone subscribers, and, of course, want to keep them. Therefore we ought not to offer to the American Company, or to any other company, a premium to jump upon and stamp to death the home company—the maker of low rates here. Yet that is exactly what the proposed ordinance would do—offer a premium to the American Company to root out and destroy the home company! Under the proposed ordinance, the American Company might come here at once and establish a local exchange, and by reducing rates, or offering some other valuable consideration, take away the business of the home company.

With the home company out of the way, the American Company would have the field all to itself and could charge whatever rates it pleased. Would it make rates lower or higher? Not lower, we guess. It would be natural for it to desire to recover the money it had expended in beating down the home company and to enable it to pay its stockholders profitable dividends.

And so we say that for the city of Richmond to grant the American Company a franchise which would enable it to do these things would be a marvel of short-sightedness. It would be walking up to the lion and putting our head into its open mouth.

Mind, we are not seeking to impose upon the American Company a maximum of rates for its long-distance business, but only for its local business.

Let us hope that the members of the Common Council will insist upon a prompt vote upon the main question and not permit that issue to be complicated or befogged. The real issue is: Shall the established policy of this city be abandoned or not?

Every member ought to be ready to vote upon this proposition. If the constituents of any member have requested him so to vote as to make it probable

that our people will fall into the hands of a telephone monopoly again, let him vote aye. But all those members who represent constituencies that are unwilling that the established policy of the city shall be abandoned or reversed, are bound to vote no.

Gentlemen, keep the issue clear from incoherence. Fight off all amendments and suggestions that will obscure it. Let your action be prompt, decisive, and, above all, responsive to the overwhelming sentiment of this community.

THE URBANA LESSON.

Urbana, O., is in disgrace with the northern press. It has been unparalelledly denounced by them because of the lynching of "Click" Mitchell. The comments of most of the editors could hardly be more savagely if they were censures of a lynching in the South.

Several of the northern papers have even gone so far as to praise the people of Fairfax county, Va., at the expense of those of Urbana. They point out, as the Dispatch did yesterday, that while the Urbana mob was hanging Mitchell the citizens of Fairfax were quite content that their Sheriff should execute the extreme sentence of the law upon Lewis.

The comparison of the two cases is good as far as the cases run in parallel lines, but we rise to remark in behalf of the poor, abused, unfriended citizens of Urbana that perhaps they would have behaved as orderly as the Fairfaxians did had the penalty for the crime in question been the same in Ohio as it is in Virginia.

In Ohio it is thought that twenty years' imprisonment is sufficient punishment. Not so here. We think the crime merits death—speedy death. The Urbana case was one of peculiar atrocity, and if ever a racial deserved to pay the penalty of his crime with his life, Click Mitchell was that man. And so, too, the people of Urbana thought. They regarded the sentence of the law imposed upon him as ridiculously inadequate, and hence proceeded to execute unofficial justice upon him.

Most of the northern editors are in the position of those who laugh at scars, themselves never having felt a wound. The crime for which "Click" Mitchell was punished is rare in the Northern States. If as our northern friends had to deal with it as often as we of the South have, they would be of one mind with us as to how the offenders should be treated. Every racial proved guilty of the "usual crime" should be promptly hanged. They ought to be given very little time to live after their guilt has been established.

Of late the Virginia law has been so amended as to secure very speedy trials, and this has done much to lessen lynchings. Nearly everywhere in this State now he who assaults a woman will have an immediate trial, and seldom does the jury fail to do its duty.

Of course, there remains the old horror of subjecting the injured woman to a cruel cross-examination in court, but this is mitigated to a large extent by the public knowledge that it is extraordinarily hard now-a-days to find a lawyer who will defend against propriety in such a case. The probabilities, therefore, are that we shall not have lynchings in Virginia as frequently hereafter as heretofore. Indeed, in time, they may die out entirely. But never will our people consent to the opinion that any penalty less than that of death will fit the case of the negro who makes a dastardly assault upon a white woman.

Another question raised by the Urbana incident is whether the military did right or wrong in firing upon the crowd. In a published interview, Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, expresses regret that the soldiers did not fire a round of blank cartridges into the crowd, or else attack it with their bayonets. Doubtless, all the officers and soldiers now deeply regret that they fired as they did. In all such cases—and we can recall at least three—the military have grievously made that they used powder and ball upon their fellow-citizens.

But it seems to us that only those who are in command and who give orders to fire can be rightly held blamable. It is the duty of soldiers to obey their superiors. It is not theirs to act without orders, any of them individually responsible.

If after consulting with the Sheriff the commander gave orders to fire the responsibility rests upon him. But in all such cases bullets should only be used in the last dread extremity. The life of any one of the citizens killed by that volley of musketry at Urbana was, we doubt not, that of a hundred such fellows as "Click" Mitchell.

THE RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

The following is an extract from the leading editorial in the last issue of the Clarke Courier:

While the people have decided that they are not willing to incur the expense of remodeling their Constitution through a convention proceeding, nevertheless, the necessity of amending that instrument that they have determined to select members for the Legislature who will introduce the granting knife to cut down some of our State expenses.

We trust the people will keep their minds on these points. The ten-year limit of 2 per cent. interest on our public debt is nearing its close, and when it arrives our interest payment will be \$800,000, instead of \$600,000.

Our Legislature, in the mean time, should bend its energies towards introducing that economy in public expenses which will enable the State to purchase some of these bonds before the 3 per cent. interest begins, so as to lessen in this way the annual interest charge on our State debt. The increase in taxable values throughout the State has not materialized to the extent anticipated during the 2 per cent. period, and those to be chosen to the next Legislature must keep this fact prominently before their eyes, and endeavor to make the coming session one of retrenchment in public expenditures.

The Courier's views are statesmanlike and timely; but we must call its attention to the fact that the increase of interest which will occur in July, 1901, will not be upon the principal of our whole debt, but only upon that of the "Century" bonds. So the increase will not amount to more than about \$180,000 per annum. Still, that is a very large sum for us to raise, especially as we must expect assessable values to be largely reduced in 1901, unless business prospects improve very much meanwhile.

At present the sum total of interest upon the State's debt is about \$750,000 per annum, including largely over \$100,000 paid in excess of the usual interest upon college bonds.

The Century bonds now outstanding amount to about \$18,000,000, and upon these we are now paying only 2 per cent. interest; but, beginning in July, 1901, we shall have to pay 3 per cent., and must so continue to do for ninety years.

AUSTRIA'S SUGGESTIVE TROUBLE.

The closing of the lower house of the Austrian Diet by the Emperor at the instance of Premier Badeni, in order to prevent the "undermining of Austria," is a lamentable illustration of the dual monarchy in the history of the dual monarchy. The trouble that caused this summary, but necessary, step, is a racial matter. The Government of Austria-Hungary is the most complicated in Europe, and the nation is the most divided on the continent in respect of races and languages. In the chamber of the Austrian division of the hyphenated "Empire-Kingdom," the racial divisions and the polyglotism of the country are especially represented.

The Austrian chamber, now under suspension, was chosen about three months ago by an enlarged electorate, and numbered 425 members, as against 353 members in the last body. It is divided into twenty-five factions, or parties, with an average of seventeen members to each faction, the broader or more general division being into Moderates, of whom there are 170, and Extremists, of whom there are 255. In the further splitting up, there are 25 Anti-Semites and 14 Social Democrats, and also a sprinkling of Italians and Roumanians, each of these two nationalities forming a separate contingent. Between the Anti-Semites and the Social Democrats there is constant war. Both factions are violent to the last degree, and both openly proclaim contempt for all forms of power. Of the 255 Germans in the body, 50 are Liberals, 42 Clericals, and 5 Anti-Semites. Of the 171 Slavs, 68 are Poles and 103 are Czechs. The former are, however, divided into two factions, one of which, numbering fifty-three, is the only steadfast support the government can rely upon in the Chamber. In the total membership, some twenty-odd languages, or dialects, are represented.

From the time the crazy-quilt assembly met it was apparent that Count Badeni would have great trouble in securing a stable majority, and after several failures to accomplish that task he hit upon the expedient of conciliating the Czechs by conceding to them the right of the official use of their language in Bohemia. But this concession set afire race animosities, and finally precipitated a bear-garden performance in the Chamber. The scenes that occurred doubly discounted those in some of the South's reconstruction black-and-tan conventions, and compelled the Premier to "hand back temporarily the parliamentary institutions of the country" to his master who conferred them.

We have said that the episode is suggestive. It suggests interesting comparisons between the conditions in the Austrian and the Hungarian divisions of Austria-Hungary and the result each has been able to obtain from progressive government. In Hungary, the dominant race—the Magyar—has been gradually making Magyars of the lesser races—the Croats, the Wallachs, the Serbs, etc.—and despite the religious differences that have constituted the bone of contention in the country, has been welding the whole into a compact nationality. In Austria, however, the dominant race, which is the German, has utterly failed to make Germans of the lesser races, especially the Czechs, and the more privileges that have been granted these lesser races the more trouble they have given the Emperor. The Magyar has so used his parliamentary rights as to ascend steadily in the scale of influence and power in the dual monarchy, while in Austria these rights have been taken advantage of to lower the German in that scale. The question is, therefore, being asked, and it is pertinent, How long will it be, if this process continues, before the integrity of the "empire-kingdom" will depend upon its being ruled in whole as it is now ruled in large part from Budapest?

MIGHT OUTDO THE FRAM.

The last No. of the Geographical Journal is an article No. 1, being taken up in greater part with a paper by Dr. Nansen on some of the scientific results of his expedition, and with a discussion by distinguished members of the Royal Geographical Society on the North Polar problem, in which Dr. Nansen advocates another expedition in vessel like the Fram, but better fitted with laboratories for the most thorough scientific investigations. Could an expedition of this kind, he says, go north through Bering Straits and enter the ice, thence drift in a northerly, or perhaps northeasterly, direction, it would, he thinks, bring with it, when it eventually emerged into open water on the other side of the pole, a sum of information which would quite put the Fram and her men in the shade.

The subjects treated in the discussion were the islands discovered in the Polar area, the depth of the Polar Sea, and the extraordinary temperature of its waters, the formation of the ice and its drift, the fauna and flora of the flat ice and in-fusoria and diatoms, which are constantly travelling across the Polar region, living every winter. Sir George Nares declared that the Fram expedition makes it evident that there is a dividing line across the Polar area, somewhere between Bering Straits to Greenland, on the Asiatic side of which is light, floating young ice, and on the American side heavy paleocystic ice. This does not probably, it was stated, imply the existence of land in this region, though there may be some small islands.

In this connection it may be said that Dr. Nansen has received a rather amusing command to make another Polar trip. The intrepid explorer is supposed to be a devoted adherent of the "Young Norway" party. Recently, however, he greatly offended that party. He went to Stockholm to lecture before the Ministers, and not only assured them that he bore cordial greetings from the people of Norway, but at a dinner following the lecture, called for the Swedish national hymn. As a consequence, the Norwegian Separatist organ attacks him viciously, telling him to "go back to the North Pole, for there is nothing more for him to do in Norway."

The Charleston News and Courier states that it was not from choice, but from necessity, that the cotton-mill in that city resolved to employ negro labor—a sufficient number of suitable white operatives not being obtainable there. It further says that negro operatives were successfully employed in several cotton-mills in the South before the war, and notably in a cotton-mill situated in Lexington county, S. C.

The tariff experts and appraisers are endeavoring to settle the questions whether a mouth harmonica is a toy or a musical instrument, and how it should be taxed under the tariff. It is neither. It is an instrument of torture, and ought to be taxed out of existence. We are against prohibitory duties until it comes to the mouth harmonica, but then we are prepared to go McKinley, Dingley, and Aldrich seventeen better.

The Charleston News and Courier says that "bull-bats" are great destroyers of mosquitoes and other insects, and that the practice of shooting them for mere sport should be frowned down by all sensible men.

If good times are really coming, as some people say they are, by all means let us go out and meet them.

With the South Carolina dispensary on its hands, the Senate will be fuller than ever of business, of course.

There Was a Difference.
"I love the reign of summer time,"
She said with "cyclical" thrill,
When pictures gloriously sublime,
Are hung on mount and hill.

"No glimpse of each succeeding day,
No glimpses of lawn and lane,
But makes me rapturously say,
'I love the summer's reign.'"

A cloud, a flash, a thunder peal,
A downpour, and 'twas plain,
If she'd but speak her thoughts, she'd say,
She loathed the summer's reign.

Cure.
When Susan's music teacher came,
Betwixt each bar and measure
He wished that she was his, and she
That he was her life's treasure;
And when the parent paid the bill,
This very wise musician
Would censure the items, not
For teaching, but two wishes.

The Parson's Innuendo.
"Is 'yo' de lady 'wat' done sent in er
applerashun fo' de wacancy in de
quah?"
"Dat's 'wat I is, Mars Parson."
"Int' Jedgin' fo' de size er de finger
'wat' 'yo' done axes fo' de wuk, I reckons
hit hable dat 'yo' done make a mistook
in de matter?"
"Whar 'yo' tink I done mek a mistook,
Mars Parson?"
"I done reckon dat 'yo' fergit dat we
pays de salary fo' de quaherty er de
singin', not fo' de size er de apperchou
whar de singin' come f'om."

At a Mountain Resort.
Proprietor: I tell you, sir, this is the
grandest site on the face of the earth.
The elevation is simply incomparable.
You can look as far as the eye can
reach, and you will fall to see anything
higher.

Guest: With one exception.
Proprietor: There is no exception, sir.
Guest: Beg pardon, but this bill you
have just handed me proves that your
charges are very much higher.

Stating a Fact.
Jester: I suppose you have heard that
Brimmer has gone into a new business.
Questioner: No. What is he at now?
Jester: He is contributing to the magazines.

Questioner: Don't say! I didn't know
that he had literary attainments.
Jester: Who said he had; he's established a powder manufactory.

Drawing the Color-Line.
She: Blue is my favorite color.
He: Indeed. That reminds me of one
of Shakespeare's plays.
She: How can that be?
He: Can't you see? Isn't it a case of
azure like K?'

An Exception.
"What did you do with that tramp
that was up before you, Judge?"
"Sent him to the mad-house."
"The mad-house? Why, Judge, don't
you know that among tramps there are
nomad men?"

The average boy experiences the winter
of his discontent during the season of
maternal discipline. It is then that he
has slippery times.

The seeker after notoriety considers
himself a great gun when he has shot
the Niagara rapids.

When a miser goes into battle, it is
to be expected that he will give no
quarter.

In selecting a precious stone, the pug-
list would probably draw the ruby.

Literary Notes.
The author of the "Dukesborough
Tales," after a long silence, will publish
another volume under the title, "Old
Times in Middle Georgia." The Macmillan
Company will be the publishers. We wonder
why it is that Georgia should be so
distinctive in humorous contributions
to southern literature, or, rather, why
it is that no other State has its Hartises,
Longstreets, and Johnsons?

Anthony Hope has in preparation a sequel
to his "Prisoner of Zenda." We trust
that it will be a sequel in fact as well
as in name. Sequels of this sort are
apt to be disappointing things. Inspiration
cannot be caught and harnessed and
will.

A book that will interest historical students
is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. It
is entitled, "Some Correspondence Between
the Governors and Transurers of the
New England Company in London and the
Commissioners of the United Colonies
in America, the Missionaries of the Company,
and Others, Between the Years 1627-1712." The collection includes letters from
John Eliot, Increase and Cotton Mather,
Experience Mayhew, and many other of
our early celebrities.

Harpers' Weekly will run as a serial
before its appearance in book form a
novel on the Greek War of Independence,
by E. F. Benson, the author of "Doilo."
It will be called "The Village."
Another novel by P. Marion Crawford
is announced. It is called "A Rose
of Yesterday."

A volume of essays on sociological and
civil questions, by Bishop Potter, is published
by the Century Company under the
title, "The Scholar and the State."
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is reported
to be engaged on a new novel,
which is called "His Grace, the Duke of
Osmonds." The Duke of Osmonds,
will be remembered, figures in Mrs. Burnett's
"A Lady of Quality." It is said
of Mrs. Burnett that when writing a
novel she goes into complete seclusion
and gives her time to nothing else until
the book is finished. That was also Balzac's
method, and it killed him; but Balzac
was Balzac, and Mrs. Burnett is Mrs.
Burnett.

It is reported that Emile Zola had a
narrow escape recently from being run
down by a passing cab. He was rolled
over in the dust, but escaped without any

broken bones. This is characteristic of
Zola. He has had several narrow escapes
from being elected to the French Academy,
and he has been rolling himself and his
readers over in the dust ever since he
began writing.

"Buros and His Times," as Gathered
From His Remains, by J. O. Mitchell,
L. L. D., will be published by the Macmillan
Company.

It is published that an edition of 10,000
copies of James Lane Allen's new novel,
"The Choir of Echoes," was entirely sold
out by the day of publication, and a
second edition sent to press.

"The Burglar Who Moved Paradise,"
by Herbert D. Ward, has just been issued
by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Henry James has become the London
correspondent of Harper's Weekly.
He contributes to the issue of June 5th
a letter on the recent picture exhibitions
in that city.

Books that are the most talked about
are not always the most popular. Mrs.
Sarah K. Holton's "Poor Boy Who Became
Famous," for instance, has reached its
twenty-third edition, and her "Girls
Who Became Famous" has gone into its
twenty-second edition.

Some early publications announced by
the A. D. F. Randolph Company are: "The
Ten Laws," a Foundation for Human
Society," by Edward Beecher Mason, D.
D.; "The Ruling Elder at Work," by Rev.
J. Applewhite Holde, D. D.; "An Historical
Sketch of the Efforts on the Part of the
Church to Help the Poor," by Edward Judson, D. D.;
"The Country Church," by Rev. Austin
D. Bassett; "The Bible School," by Rev.
A. H. McKimney; "Reviews and Missions,"
by J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.; "Young
People's Societies," by Leonard
Woolsey Bacon, D. D.; "Charity Organization
and Relief Societies," by Charles D.
Kellogg; "College and University Settlements,"
by Professor C. H. Henderson, D. D.;
"Working People's Clubs," by Robert
Graham; and "Friendly Visiting,"
by Miss M. E. Richmond. All but the
two first named are included in a series
of small hand-books for practical workers
in church and philanthropy, under the
editorship of Professor Samuel Macauley
Jackson, of New York University.

"The Wheel" is the title of a new
monthly magazine, which has just made
its appearance. It is published in Richmond
by the Wheel Publishing Company, and
will be devoted "mainly to bicycling,
embracing general sports." The subscription
price is \$1 per year.

"The Martians," Du Maurier's last novel,
is announced for publication in book form
early in July. The advance orders are
said to be very large, though not as great
as for the other famous iridescences.

A new novel by Sir Walter Besant, "A
Fountain Sealed," is announced for early
publication by the Frederick A. Stokes
Company.

Harper & Brothers announce the second
volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of
Our Own Times," from 1890 to the Diamond
Jubilee, and "The People for Whom
Shakespeare Wrote," by Charles
Dudley Warner.

The lectures delivered last winter by
Professor D. G. Brinton in the series of
"American Lectures on the History of
Religions" will soon be issued in book
form by the Putnam, under the title,
"Religions of Primitive Peoples."

GOING TO NASHVILLE.

Richmond and Virginia Will Be
Well Represented There.

Virginia will be well represented at the
Nashville Centennial and at the Confederate
veterans' reunion, which takes place
in that city this month. It so happens
that Virginia-Day at the Centennial occurs
on the 19th, and on the 22d the reunion
begins. Governor O'Ferral and his
staff, together with a large party of
ladies, and the Fourth Virginia Regiment,
will attend the Centennial to participate
in the Virginia-Day exercises, and the
Governor and a large portion of his party
will remain over through the reunion.

The Governor has decided to leave here
on the afternoon train over the Chesapeake
and Ohio railway on the 18th, and
every member of his staff has signified
his purpose of accompanying him. All
the "colonels" who have wives will carry
them, and it is believed that about thirty
young ladies will be amongst the party,
who will occupy two special cars.

The veterans who will go from here
to attend the reunion will not attempt to
reach Nashville in the afternoon train.
They will leave here on the night of the
19th, but no route has yet been selected,
and no arrangements perfected for the trip,
except that the Confederate delegation
will travel in special Pullman cars, in which
they will sleep during their stay in Nashville.

Altogether, about 150 of Richmond's old
"sold" will go to the reunion, and it is
more than likely that the majority of
them will go along with the Lee-Camp
delegation.

HENRICO'S DELEGATES.

The County Committee Will Arrange
for Their Election Saturday.

Chairman Caskey E. Smith, of the
Henrico County Democratic Committee,
has called his committee to assemble
at noon on next Saturday, when the
members will consider the time, place,
and manner of electing delegates to the
Democratic National Convention in
Bismarck next August.

Magistrate G. Vincent is understood
to be a candidate for the Seven Pines
postmastership.

Applications for teachers' positions in
the Henrico schools and for reappointment
are being received every day by the
members of the County School Board.
Mr. Ivan Stephens, the popular and
talented principal of the High School
at Barton Heights, has yielded to the
pressure brought to bear against his
contemplated resignation, and will continue
his duties at the head of the institution
that has made such a splendid record
under his management.

Gas, highly colored, was arrested and
lodged in the county jail yesterday for
stealing a load of watermelons.

Ho, for Toronto, Is the Cry!
A great number of delegates from Richmond
and other points in Virginia are
preparing to attend the Epworth League
Conference, which will be held in Toronto
on July 15th. The delegates go on
special schedules and at reduced rates.
This will be one of the largest and most
important meetings of the Epworth
League, and much enthusiasm is manifest
among the large membership of that
beneficial organization.

HAIR HUMORS
Itching, irritated, scaly, crusty scalp, dry, thin,
and falling hair, caused, pruned, and beautified
by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP,
and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purst of
emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Treatment will produce a clean, healthy scalp
with luxuriant, wavy hair, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. Forras Dario and Co.,
Cura, N. Y. Price, 50c. per box.
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SKINS ON FIRE With Eczema, Itchiness, and
other skin diseases, cured by CUTICURA SOAP,
and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purst of
emollients, the greatest skin cures.

CHEW
DILL'S BEST TOBACCO.

Having acquired possession of the Lee
Pharmacy from Dr. H. S. Barker, I respectfully
solicit the patronage of my friends and the
public, assuring them that my sole endeavor
will be to provide for their every want which
is capable of being filled in a strictly first-
class and up-to-date drugstore.

WILLIAM H. SNOOK.

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